

Middleton

Transcript.

VOL. IV.

MIDDLETOWN, NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 1871.

NO. 8

BEAUTY! A HOME!! AND FORTUNE.

PREMIUM SALE OF THREE HANDSOME NEW STEEL ENGRAVINGS

A GIFT WORTH FROM
\$1 00 to \$25,000

GIVEN WITH EACH ENGRAVING!

We have obtained the entire control of the following engraving, which we offer at the low figures of

\$2 00 EACH!!

although they are really worth \$5 00 each. They are 10 x 24 in. and each is a gem of art.

LURELY!

A Legend of the Rhine. A female of rare beauty sits on the shore of the river, where the rocks are the most dangerous, and with her song and music charms the unwary sailors to near her, when they meet a watery grave. The subject is full of life, full of emotion, and altogether a success.

THE DISINHERITED!

A young man, through the wily influence of some in his household, is deprived of a share in his father's house. Having but sorrow as his lot, he departs, and from a neighboring hill he takes his last look and farewell to the scenes of his younger and better days. The heart fills with deep sorrow in examining this subject so well drawn.

THE CHILD OF CHRIST!

A child with human body and dress angelic, face, and divine eyes, is represented so well that words cannot tell half its worth. We do not think that any engraving has yet reached the excellence of this, in touching the heart and lifting it away to a higher world. The eye never tires to look. The more it is seen, the greater the desire to look again and again.

Also a correct Lithograph Likeness of

GEN. STONEWALL JACKSON.

The best, largest and handsomest ever published, 10 x 24 in. worth \$5 00, which we will sell on the same terms, for \$2 00. It is truly a gem of art.

FORTUNE FOR YOU!

With each engraving, till we have sold 50,000 copies, we will give five, one share or ticket, entitling each shareholder to one of the following gifts.

Read on, and remember, that every ticket holder will positively get one of the following, which will be distributed by drawing

At DENTON, Maryland.

THE LAPIERRE HOTEL,

DENTON, Md.

containing twenty-six rooms, furnished throughout, with all modern conveniences, plenty of out-buildings, stabling for thirty horses; including all outfit, stock, &c., worth, cash, \$25,000.

THE PICTURE HILL FARM,

Caroline County, Md., of 100 acres in a creek bottom, having a stream which flows into it with a good supply of water to support it with a fine till, good buildings, a large variety of fruit, convenient to churches and schools, only six miles from Elton, the largest business town on the Delaware Peninsula. \$10,000.

THE COLD SPRING FARM.

of 50 acres; one mile from Elton, one mile from Steamboat Landing, five miles from the Md. & Del. R. R.; one thousand peach trees, fifty apple trees, choice varieties of strawberries, cherries, plums, apricots, crab apples, dwarf pears, splendid new buildings, worth \$8,000.

THE CARTER FARM:

With 50 acres; fine orchard, good buildings, smoke wheat land, \$5,000.

A HOUSE IN DENTON!

With one and a half acre orchard, with the finest varieties of fruit, \$3,000.

200 Standard Sewing Machines!

Worth from \$10 to \$150.

50 Waltham Watches,

Each worth from \$40 to \$100.

4 Pianos.

10 Organs and Melodeons.

One Cash Sum - - - \$3,000

One Cash Sum - - - \$1,000

One Cash Sum - - - \$5,00

Three Cash Sums—each - \$1,00

Four Cash Sums—each - \$50

49,670 GIFTS, consisting of Washing Machines, Wringers, Standard Books and Works of Art; none of them can be purchased, at retail, for less than \$1 00, while some are worth \$15 00 and more.

TOTAL VALUE

Of the 50,000 GIFTS \$100,000.

The drawing will take place, as soon as enough entries are made to distribute the tickets, before many ticket holders as choose to present, and to be under their control.

We refer to H. K. Kemp, Clerk of Caroline Co. Court, George B. Bunting, At. L. At. Law, Denton, Md. R. K. Richardson, Sheriff of the County, William E. Egger, Denton, Md.

Mauch & Bro., Real Estate Bkrs., Ridgely, Md. The above gentlemen will act as Supervisory Committee.

Refer also to Charles Gooding, Esq., Speaker of the Del. House, the Leading Member of the Senate, the Editor of this Paper, and the Press of the Peninsula generally.

We want active men and women, everywhere, to work for us, with whom we will make liberal arrangements, namely, after their ordering their engraving, we will give them one engraving and one ticket each, for every four names they send us with \$8 00.

To order an engraving, send us \$2 00 in a registered letter, by Post Office Order, and we will send by return mail, the engraving and the ticket each.

Send all your orders for engravings, money and drafts, and all correspondence to our general office, addressed thus:

Caroline Co. Land Association,

5th, and King Sts.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

THE CAROLINE PEARL

Will be sent to all purchasers, one for one quarter on application. It will give a detailed account of our proceedings from time to time in the newspaper, according to advertisement for us, will persons receive their lowest rates?

Caroline Co. Md., 1st February, 1871.

Select Poetry.

FROM THE BATTLEFIELD.

GOOD NIGHT.

Are you watching for me, darling—are you looking out for me? Darling, are you not yet—
Do you think I may be coming by the path along the sea? My love, with golden tresses and ever-varying cheek, And the welcome in your glances which your shy lips seldom speak,

I can close mine eyes and see you in the mellow evening gloom. Your earnest face uplifted by some pure and holy dream;

As the rising ocean billows in the radiance of the west. Those busy fingers folded for a little while at rest.

Ah! I see you looking downward at that slender golden ring. With a sigh—“I must—” you prize it, the foolish, worthless thing?

You are thinking of the kiss that dared press your fingers, dear, I have never touched your lips yet, and I am lying here.

On the field of a lost battle, all, save dead and dying, are falling, and the night is drawing on. Our flag, deep-stained with crimson, is wrapped about my arm, I have saved it with my life-blood through this battle-day's alarm.

“And what sir,” asked the young man of the messenger, “am I to understand by this?”

“You will understand, sir, that my friend forgives you. He is dead.”

I have said that according to the code, no man who does apologize for intentionally insulting another can refuse to fight. This is one thing. But did the code, as Sam Johnson said in his ingenious argument at General Oglethorpe's table—did the code “banish from from society a man who put up with an affront without fighting a duel?” That it professed to do, is true. That it did attempt to do is without doubt. But during the present century, whether in this country or in England, that it has ever succeeded in doing is doubtful. Take for example, the case of General Jackson, when Lieutenant Randolph pulled his nose—did the former lose caste by refusing to challenge the latter? Or Josiah Quincy, for declining to accept the challenge of a Southern Hotspur? Was Judge Thatcher, of Maine, less resolute for his singular answer to his challenger, that he would call to Mrs. Thatcher about it and be guided by her opinion? Or Judge Breckinridge, who, when positively declining to accept a challenge, told the challenger that he might draw his (the judge's) figure on a board, and fire at it as near and often as he pleased, and that if he hit it, upon a certificate of the fact, he should have the credit of it.

Passing over those rather exceptional cases however, would either Mr. Paull or Sir Francis Bartlett, who fought a duel together about the Westminster election in 1807 have been banished from good society had one or the other refused to fight? Or had Channing declined Lord Castlereagh's challenge, in 1809? or O'Connell Mr. D'Esterre's, in 1815; or Grattan the Earl of Clare's, in 1820; or Wellington the Earl of Winchelsea's, in 1829; or Roebuck Mr. Black's, in 1835; or the Earl of Cardigan Mr. Tuckett's, in 1840—would the same result have followed?

Or to come back to our own country, how about Alexander Hamilton, had he declined the challenge of Aaron Burr?—The former, was the aggressor. They had been rivals. Before they met there was between them deadly insult. That Hamilton did not mean to fire at Burr, and that Burr did not mean to kill Hamilton, does not alter the previous fact that Hamilton had put Burr in the position to be considered a coward if he forbore to challenge his opponent. How, then, when the alternative was shifted, when Burr, by sending a challenge, had put Hamilton in the position to accept, or be considered a coward? In that day of political battles, would Hamilton have escaped that which he feared more than death, had he declined to fight? Would his transcendent abilities, or distinguished civil services, or loyalty or military renown, or social position, have saved his good name?

As he was eating his chop and sipping his ale, apparently unconscious of the rather boisterous merriment of his neighbors, a melon-seed struck his right ear. Raising his eyes, and seeing that the seed had been purposly though sportively snapped, and that no apology was made for the petty impertinence, he picked up the seed, wrapping it in paper, put it in his pocket. Requiring his repast, a second seed struck him on the right elbow. This was followed by a shout of laughter. With scarcely a change in the grave expression of his face, the stranger stooped, picked up the seed, and carefully deposited it with the first. A third followed, with some derisive word, as it sped, from the half-drunk young blood, which struck the stranger on the breast of the coat, was also picked up and put with the first two, when rising, walking slowly toward the offender, and, unbuttoning his coat, he laid his card on the table. He had on an undershirt military suit. His card showed his rank. Of course there was no room for retreat. A lieutenant-colonel in the British army requires no certificate of gentle blood. No words passed, the young gentleman offered his own card in exchange, the officer returned to his meal, and the young men, somewhat sobered, shortly withdrew.

The next morning a note arrived at the aggressor's residence, conveying a challenge in form, and one of the melon-seeds. The truth then flashed upon the challenged party that his unwarrantable frolic was likely to be a somewhat serious affair.

The truth, however, admitted only duel or disgrace. Accepting the challenge, naming pistols as weapons, and gaining to the first shot, the young man fired, and the young men, somewhat sobered, shortly withdrew.

The same is equally true in regard to the unfortunate duel between Barron and Decatur. Barron was an unlucky dog.

Striking the Stars and Stripes without firing a gun was enough for one life. It was in 1807. He was in command of the frigate Chesapeake. On June the 23rd he struck his flag to the British frigate Leopard without even preparing for action.

Of ferocious insult, with avowed purpose to evoke a challenge to combat, there was no more choice example than that which became Tom Moore's *late note* to the end of his life. Jeffrey had savagely reviewed

ed his pistol in return, and sent his ball through the flap of his offender's ear—the place the first melon-seed, snapped the previous evening, had adroitly hit.

A month passed. Nothing more had been heard from the colonel. He had had satisfaction for an insult which, however unprovoked, was thoughtless, and which it was hoped he had forgiven. Not so. Another note, presented by the same friend, conveying in courteous phrase a second challenge, with another of those accursed melon-seeds, arrived, with the colonel's apology on the score of ill-health for not sending it before. They met again. This time the fire was simultaneous. The aggressor's shot failed. The colonel, on the contrary, shattered with his ball the elbow of his antagonist.

This was terrible. The romance of exquisite skill was turned into a drama of slaughter. The third melon-seed was to come, and it was that which, aimed at the breast of the unfeeling stranger, had struck, amid cheers of derisive laughter, directly above his heart. What instructor ever taught good behavior like this? The alternative was to be accepted at last. It contained the melon-seed, but no challenge.

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THE NEW DAYTON ELECTION LAW.

We have already spoken of the perversion of all sound principle involved in the provisions of the new bill designed to supplement the legislation of last session placing all elections for Representatives in Congress under the control of United States marshals and their deputies. The bill, which bears the deceptive title of "An act to enforce the rights of citizens to vote in the several States of the Union," and which contains nineteen long, cumbersome and complicated sections, is the most alarming stride in the direction of absolute centralization and the complete subjugation of all State rights and State laws beneath the foot of federal power, which has been attempted in the history of the country. What heretofore has only been sought to be accomplished by gradual approach and stealthy and measured steps, this bill proposes to effect at a single bound. By the first section of the new bill the federal government takes full and absolute possession of the registry of voters provided for by the laws of any State, and control of all State officers of registration. Any violation of the State law becomes, therefore, necessarily a crime against the United States, to be taken cognizance of in federal courts. Not relying, however, upon the faithful performance of their duties by the State registers, inspectors and judges of election, the bill next provides for the appointment by the United States Circuit Judges of two federal supervisors of elections in every election district in cities and towns having 20,000 inhabitants. By the fourth section of the act, these supervisors are to attend at all times and places fixed for the registration of voters, and personally inspect and scrutinize the registry. By the fifth section, they are to attend at all times and places for holding elections for Representatives in Congress, and for counting the votes cast, and to remain with the ballot-box until the last vote is counted. By the sixth section, these supervisors, on the days of registration and of election, are authorized to take, occupy and remain in such position or positions at the place of registration or election as they may see fit, before or behind the ballot-boxes, as their judgement may dictate, and when the poll shall be closed they may place themselves in such position with reference to the ballot-boxes as they may choose, for the purpose of canvassing the votes. All this they may do practically to the entire exclusion of the State officers, registers, judges and inspectors. And the penalty for any interference with the supervisors, or of refusing to aid them when called upon, is imprisonment for not less than one year, and a fine of from \$1000 to \$3000 or both.

Now is this half of the machinery of intimidation and oppression provided for by the bill under the pretext of enforcing the rights of citizens to vote. By the eighth section every marshal of the United States is empowered, and it is made his duty, to appoint, upon the application of two citizens, "special deputies" to assist in the enforcement of the law. These are to attend, not as heretofore, on election days only, but at all time and places specified for the attendance of the supervisors—that is, through the whole period of registration, of voting and of counting of ballots. They may arrest, with or without process, any person who shall commit or attempt to commit any of the things prohibited by the act, or by the act of last session, or "who shall commit any offense against any law of the United States;" and if these deputy marshals should themselves violate the laws—if they should be drunk or disorderly and interfere with the freedom and good order of the election, whoe be to the State officer, magistrate or policeman who should venture to lay a hand upon them. By the tenth section, the same penalties as in the case of any interference with the supervisors are denounced against any person who shall dare attempt to "interfere with, remove or eject them from any such place of registration or poll of election."

Finally, the crown of all the monstrosities of this most monstrous bill, by the 12th section each and all of these functionaries, big and little, supervisors and deputy marshals, has the army and navy of the United States at his beck and call. He may summons a *whole committee* of the by standers, or call upon the nearest military officer for aid, and, in the language of the bill, "it shall be the duty of such commanding officer, upon such requisition being made, to obey it without delay." Then to stimulate the zeal of this army of officials, clothed with powers more terrible than those of a Russian police, the bill provides that each and every supervisor or deputy marshall receive compensation at the rate of five dollars per day for each and every day he shall actually have been on duty, not exceeding ten days."

Who can wonder, in view of the use proposed to be made of the army by this bill, and of what has already taken place under the previous act, that Mr. Brooks, of New York, declared in the House last week, when the army appropriation bill was under discussion, that so help him God, he would never vote one dollar for the pay of the army while the bayonet election law remained upon the statute-book. Better far would it be to disband the army to-morrow, to dismantle every fort in the United States, and to burn and destroy every musket and cannon owned by the government, than to convert the military forces of the government into an engine for the suppression of the liberties of the people.

We have given but an imperfect and meagre outline of this bill of nineteen sections. No further argument is needed to show the madness and wickedness of such a scheme of legislation. The case is too plain for argument, and a mere statement of the provisions of the bill is, or ought to be, its sufficient condemnation. It should be enough to say that such a bill is actually pending, that it has already passed one house of Congress, that it is, after all, but a corollary to that which passed last session, and that it is quite within the range of political probabilities that this one may pass also, to cause the voice of indignation to ring throughout the length and breadth of the land.—*Baltimore Sun.*

MARRIED.

On the evening of the 15th inst., by Rev. J. S. Lane, Mr. James Keeling of Red Lion, Del., to Miss Rebecca J. McNamee, of Odessa, Del.

THE MARKETS.

MIDDLETOWN MARKET.
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY A. T. BRADLEY.

Wheat.....	\$1 40
Corn, yellow.....	70
" white.....	70
Oats.....	52
Timothy Seed.....	80
Clover.....	25 cts.
Eggs.....	70
Bacon.....	14 cts.
Hogs, dressed.....	86 9
Chickens.....	14c 16
Ducks.....	18c 20
Turkeys.....	18c 20
Geese.....	12c 14
Potatoes.....	1 00c 1 25

WILMINGTON.

Wheat, prime.....	\$1 50
Corn.....	70
Oats.....	70
Flour.....	7 25c 11 25

PHILADELPHIA.

Prime red wheat.....	\$1 55c 1 60
Corn, yellow.....	77c 6 78
Oats (Pennsylvania).....	62
Clovers.....	88 00
Timothy.....	9 00

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF A

VALUABLE FARM in Kent County, NEAR KENNEDYVILLE, MD.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent county, sitting as a Court of Equity the undersigned as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, at the Hotel of D. U. Deweys, in Kennedyville, Kent county, Maryland, on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15th, 1871.

Between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 1 o'clock, P. M.

ALL THAT FARM

KNOWN AS THE MAXWELL OR DUNLAP FARM, and now occupied by Lewis C. Justis, and constaining

381 Acres, 1 Rood and 16 Perches,
MORE OR LESS.

This Farm lays about one mile from Kennedyville, the present terminus of the Kent County Rail Road, and adjoins the lands of the late Daniel Jones, Dr. T. C. Kennard, and others.

The Farm is divided into five fields, and is under good fencing, all the road lines being enclosed by a good Osage Hedge. About

65 Acres are in Meadow and Wood,

the balance all arable. The soil is a medium, clay, kind and productive, has been well limed, and is in a high state of cultivation. No portion, or more accessible to the markets of both Philadelphia and Baltimore, there being a daily train to New York.

The improvements are a two-story BRICK DWELLING in good condition; three rooms and a kitchen down stairs, and four rooms up stairs.

There are the usual OUT BUILDINGS.

TERMS OF SALE.—One thousand dollars, cash, on the day of sale, and the balance in three equal installments, six, eighteen, and thirty-six months from the day of sale, to be paid to the purchaser's bank, with approved security, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. Stamps and deed at expense of purchaser.

J. A. PEARCE, Trustee.
Feb. 25, 1871—3w.

Hiram Lodge No. 25, A. F. A. M. NEWARK, DELAWARE.

REV. JOHN COLLINS M'CABE, D. D. Grand Master of Masons.

WILL LECTURE At Delaware College, Newark, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 1st, 1871.

SUBJECT:
The Misfortunes and Infirmities of Men of Genius.
ALSO, ON

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 8th, 1871.

SUBJECT:
Woman's Rights and Women's Wrongs.
At 7 1/2 O'clock.

— Admission to each Lecture 50 cents.
Feb. 25—2w.

SPRING FASHIONS NOW READY! MRS. M. A. Binder, 1101.

N. W. CORNELL ELEVENTH AND CHESTNUT STS. PHILADELPHIA.

Importer and Designer of Fashions.

THE old established and only reliable DRESS TRIMMING, PAPER PATTERNS, DRESS and COAT MAKING EQUIPMENT.

Fancy, Gloves, Ribbons and Sashes, Laces, Embroideries, JET, GILT, and PEARL Jewelry. Evening dresses and suits, made in the most fashionable style at short notice.

Perfect system of Dress Cutting taught.

N. B.—Orders by mail, promptly attended to.

Feb. 25, 1871—3m.

J. B. FOARD, Middletown Delaware, SOLE AGENT FOR

E. JEFFERSON & SON,

New Castle,
FOR THE PURCHASE OF

GRAIN,
AND SALE OF

LIME, FERTILIZERS, SEEDS, &c.

Jan. 17—3m.

GEO. W. INGRAM, AUCTIONEER.

Middletown Delaware.

All orders addressed to him will receive prompt attention.

Nov. 26—4mos

W. P. GALLIGHER,

(FORMERLY WITH G. W. MIDDLETON.)

IMPORTERS OF

FINE BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, &c.

AND DEALERS IN

RYE, WHISKY, AND BOURBON WHISKEY.

No. 11 South 9th Street, Philadelphia.

Jan. 26—9m.

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AND DEALERS IN

RYE, WHISKY, AND BOURBON WHISKEY.

No. 11 South 9th Street, Philadelphia.

Jan. 26—9m.

VICTOR GREEN, Attorney at Law,

OFFICE ADJOINING THE BRIDGEPORT, N. BROAD ST.

MIDDLETON, DELAWARE.

July 2—y

FOR RENT.

A ROOM on Main Street, one door east of

the National Hotel. Apply to

JOHN T. HAYES,

Middleton, Del.

Jan. 14—4f

WEDDING RINGS.

No. 34 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

Jan. 14—4f

FOR RENT.

A ROOM on Main Street, one door east of

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